REPORT

ON THE

SANITARY CONDITION

OF THE

BOROUGH OF CAMBRIDGE,

From January 1st to December 31st, 1894.

BY

BUSHELL ANNINGSON, M.D., M.A.,

University Lecturer in Medical Jurisprudence, Fellow Sanitary Institute,

Associate King's College, London,

&c., &c.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, AND SUPERINTENDENT OF

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL

Cambridge:

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MRS. ALLONBY

The one advantage of playing with fire, Lady Caroline, is that one never gets even singed. It is the people who don't know how to play with it who get burned up.

LADY HUNSTANTON

Well, Mr. Kelvil, have you got through your work?

KELVIL

I have finished my writing for the day, Lady Hunstanton. It has been an arduous task. The demands on the time of a public man are very heavy now-a-days, very heavy indeed. And I don't think they meet with adequate recognition.

LADY HUNSTANTON

I don't understand a word, Lord Illingworth. But I have no doubt it is all quite true. Personally, I have very little to reproach myself with on the score of thinking. I don't believe in women thinking too much. Women should think in moderation, as they should do all things in moderation.

LORD ILLINGWORTH

Moderation is a fatal thing, Lady Hunstanton. Nothing succeeds like excess.

"A Woman of no Importance,"

OSCAR WILDE.

"And immense pity overflowed from Pierre's heart, human compassion for all the suffering and all the tears that consumed weak and naked man. He was sad unto death and ardent charity burnt within him, the unextinguishable flame as it were of his fraternal feelings towards all things and beings."

"Lourdes,"

ÉMILE ZOLA.

I have the honour to present to the Council of the Borough of Cambridge (Urban Sanitary Authority) my Twentieth Annual Report, containing the Tables of Vital Statistics with Notes thereupon and the Sanitary History of the year 1894.

BUSHELL ANNINGSON.

REPORT.

General Observations.

Observations on the sanitary needs of Romsey Town

The most important sanitary incident of the past year is the completion of the Romsey Town section of the New Main Sewers of the Borough; the full benefit of which has not however been yet attained on account of (1) the incompleteness of the house-connections, (2) the unmade state of most of the streets. The first defect is being rapidly mended, under an order of the Sanitary Committee for the abolition of the unwholesome cesspools, and the connection of the house drains with the new sewers; the second defect is being less rapidly indeed, but quite as surely mended by the steady application of the provisions of Sect. 150 *et seq.* of the Public Health Act, 1875; in this regard it may not be unfit to record a few circumstances in the past history of the district.

The earliest record that I can find is a resolution of the Parliamentary Committee of the late Improvement Commissioners Board, 5 January, 1881, on a resolution of the previous Board Meeting, the record of which cannot be found.

"The Committee having considered the resolution referred to them at the last Board Meeting, it was resolved to report to the Board as follows:—"That considering the terms of Sect. 150 of the Public Health Act, 1875, it appears to the Committee that the Board have ample powers to compel owners of premises abutting on Private Streets to keep the Drainage and Paving of such streets in proper order."

The second is a resolution of the Paving, Drainage and Lighting Committee (March 9, 1881), on a Memorial of the inhabitants of Vinery Road and adjoining streets which had been referred to them by the Board on February 15th, 1881.

"The Memorial of the inhabitants of Vinery Road and adjoining streets referred to this Committee at the last Meeting of the Board was considered, and the Clerk and Surveyor had to enquire into the same, as to the dedication, etc., under Sect. 150 of the Public Health Act, 1875."

Thirdly, a report of my own (of which I can find nothing on the minutes) to the Sanitary Committee, recommending the application of the Clause 150 *et seq.* to the streets that were at that time being plotted out in the "District beyond the Mill Road Railway Crossing," since known as "Romsey Town"; this report was ruled out of order by the Chairman of the Committee, and I ceased thereafter to press this aspect of the question.

Fourthly, the Paving, Drainage and Lighting Committee, May 10, 1882, submitted for the consideration of the Board a resolution as follows, on a Memorial from the Romsey Town District:—

"The Committee having considered the memorial referred to them as to the dedication, drainage, etc., of the streets upon the Cherryhinton side of the railway crossing on Mill Road, are of opinion that inasmuch as Sect. 152 of the Public Health Act, 1875, requiring that before the Commissioners can accept any streets, etc., they must be properly sewered. With regard to the proposal made as to drainage thereof, the Committee are of opinion that the memorial cannot be complied with without an offence being committed against the Rivers Pollution (Prevention) Act, 1876."

The above was adopted by the Board, May 16, 1882.

On July 13 of the same year, I made to the Sanitary Committee a report in detail on the Sanitary need

of the houses in Romsey Town, avoiding in this instance any specific reference to the state of the roadways. Again on the 14 September of the same year, I reported on the nuisances arising in the same district from stagnant water and refuse, and the unsatisfactory means of excrement disposal ; at this date there were only one hundred and sixty houses erected.

The following paragraph appears in my report for the year 1882 (pages 10 and 11):—

"In addition to the above, the whole of Romsey Town and Sturton Town has been inspected as to the state of the drainage ; in the latter district nearly all the sink wastes have been, as a result, disconnected from the main drains. As to Romsey Town, only little improvement has as yet been effected; indeed, until some combined public measures are adopted, any great improvement is difficult of accomplishment. Here are a number of dwellings approaching to 200, built without any better means of excrement disposal than leaky or overflowing cesspools and "guzzle" holes, with no surface drainage, and with roads that are at times nothing better than quagmires. The only happy circumstance in this locality is the opportunity of getting a good supply of wholesome water from the Company's mains."

On May 5, 1883, on a Memorial sent to the Local Government Board, the Parliamentary Committee adopted the following report:—

"The Committee having considered the letter of the Local Government Board of the 7 April ult., enclosing a Memorial presented to the Local Government Board as to the state of Mill Road and Romsey Town, beg to recommend to the Board that the Clerk be instructed to inform the Local Government Board:—

That the main road known as Mill Road is in a proper state both as regards repairs, lighting, etc. That with regard to the remainder of the district shown on plan, which accompanied the Memorial, the lighting of the district has, so far as considered necessary, been provided.

The Committee are of opinion that if the Memorialists desire the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1875, to be enforced so far as regards the streets of which they are owners or occupiers, their request should be complied with, they being informed that the expense of carrying out the necessary works would fall upon the owners and occupiers of the district alone, under one or other of the following Sections of the Act:—Sects. 150—213—214."

This was adopted by the Board May 8, 1882.

The property owners do not appear to have taken any steps to lay out the streets in the manner suggested.

The following appears in my report for the year 1883 (page 10):—

"The outlying parts of the district, where building work is in active progress, have received more frequent attention, especially that district known as Romsey Town, where the want of proper drainage and the defective system of excrement disposal have been the subject of many of my past monthly reports. An attempt was made to remedy the evils complained of in the most populous of the Romsey Town streets, (Great Eastern Street) by carrying a drain under the Railway; but this plan proving impracticable, the owner disconnected all the closets from the cesspools and converted them into pail closets. This plan, though preferable to that of overflowing cesspools, does not work as well as could be wished in the absence of a good system of scavengering."

Subsequently Major Tulloch, of the Local Government Board, made an inspection of the district, in consequence of a representation made to the Board by an association of rate-payers. During the year 1884 the well water failed, and the Water Company were approached at the instance of the Improvement Board. During the same year a special report was ordered to be made by the Borough Surveyor and myself on the state of excremental nuisances, and this is printed in my Annual Report of the year; following on this report, a system of dry earth excrement disposal was ordered by the Board, and a contract made for the supply of dry earth and renewal of the sanitary pails, and this system was maintained till its supercession this year, 1895, by completion of the sewer.

During the year 1885, the Infectious Disease Hospital was built on the Mill Road at the extreme boundary of the Borough, and in order to meet the needs of the Institution, the trunk roadway was made,

and the Water Company's main carried along its whole length. These consequential measures were an indirect benefit to the District. On October 18th, 1888, I once more drew the attention of the Sanitary Committee to the state of the streets, and thereupon the Borough Engineer and Surveyor received instructions to prepare a list of such streets, with an estimate of the cost of dealing with them under Sect. 150, *et seq.* P. H. A., 1875; this instruction was duly carried into effect, and during the subsequent year it was resolved to take Catharine Street, now become the most populous of the group, as a test case. Then followed the break in the continuity of Sanitary Administration by the Local Government Act, 1888, since which period all the questions affecting Romsey Town have been merged in the general question of a sewerage scheme for the whole town.

Minor sanitary matters.

Among the minor matters which affect the Town generally may be noted:—

Administration of the Factory and Workshops Acts, 1878-94.

The arrangements made in the year 1893, for the due adminstration of the Factory and Workshops Act have been carried into effect, and the provision of the statutes brought to the knowledge of all persons concerned as far as they are known. A large number of the workshops and residences of the out-workers have been visited, and the result of the visits reported in many instances to the Sanitary Committee.

Bye-Laws relating to the following matters:—

(*a*) The regulation of removal of manure and stable dung. (*b*) Regulations under Sect. 23, Public

Health (Amendment) Act, 1890, have been discussed in Committee, but no definite decision has as yet been arrived at.

The examination of the well-water in the district has been continued, and in all instances of organic pollution the wells have been closed.

Vital Statistics.

Estimate of population. The calculation of the vital statistics of the year is disturbed by the difficulty of making an approximately correct estimate of the population of the several sub-districts. In making my calculations of vital statistics, I have in regard to the estimate of population adhered to principles enunciated in my report of the year 1893.

Birth-rate. The total number of births registered is 934, equal to a birth-rate of 24·3 per 1,000 per annum. The birth-rate in England and Wales for the same period is given at 29·6 in the Report of the Registrar-General.

Death-rate. The total number of deaths registered* is 604, equal to a death-rate of 15·7 per 1,000 living per annum. After making the usual corrections, as indicated at the bottom of the Table IV., the total number of deaths properly belonging to the district is found to be 567, or 77 fewer than the corresponding number in 1893, and the death-rate 14·8. The death-rate for England and Wales for the same period is given at 16·6.

Zymotic disease. The deaths due to the chief zymotic diseases include 3 from *Diphtheria*, 17 from *Whooping Cough*, 4 from *Enteric Fever*, 12 from *Diarrhœa* (11 under 5 years of age), 3 from *Scarlet Fever*, and 25 from *Measles*—total, 64, equal to a death-rate for these diseases of 1·67 per 1,000 of the population per annum (0·59 lower than in 1893).

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* Including those in Institutions.

Influenza has contributed nine deaths to the general total of mortality; seven of these occurred in the first quarter of the year. *Influenza.*

Infantile mortality is represented by a ratio of 127 deaths under one year of age, to 1,000 registered births. *Infantile mortality.*

The comparative statistics for the two divisions of the town respectively, after distributing the deaths in the Workhouse, Addenbrooke's Hospital, and the County Lunatic Asylum according to the population are as follows:—

District.	Deaths Registered.	Share of W.H.	A. H.	County Asylum.	Total.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.
S. Andrew's-the-Less Registration Sub-District. ..	358	26	22	5	411	28·5	15·2
Remaining three Sub-Districts.....	133	12	9	2	156	14·4	13·8
Entire District.	491	38	31	7	567	24·3	14·8

Disease Incidence.

Two cases of Smallpox have been notified; the first, in April, was that of a child five years old and well vaccinated, who had moreover not been in any way exposed to the chance of contracting the disease; there was therefore little probability of its being Smallpox, and an examination of the child confirmed this opinion. The second, which occurred in June, was that of a tramp, who at the time was staying at a common lodging house on East Road. On visiting the man I found him in the kitchen with his wife, and a number of other wayfarers. He was moved forthwith to the Infectious Disease Hospital, nd *Small-Pox.*

remained there under my medical care till the time of his discharge. All the persons who had had contact with the man were traced, as far as practicable, examined by myself, and offered re-vaccination. The patient's clothing was all destroyed and another suit given him in exchange; the lodging house was thoroughly disinfected. These measures proved successful, and no other cases occurred. It is very interesting to mention that the man appears to have contracted the disease at a common lodging house at Hatfield, where he had met an old acquaintance who was stated to have come from Cambridge by way of Royston, Baldock, and Hitchin, and was at the time suffering from Smallpox, being subsequently admitted to the Workhouse Infirmary at Hatfield.

Scarlatina.

Scarlet Fever has been present throughout the year, but neither areally nor numerically so much as during the year 1893; Castle End and New Town having been less seriously assailed than during the latter year, thirty-five fever cases having been notified; nearly half the total number occurred during those months of the year, September and October, when experience leads us to expect the greatest prevalence of this disease. It should, however, be observed here that many of the cases were notified after all acute symptoms had passed away, and that others had not very well marked symptoms, and considerable doubt remained on my mind as to the real character of the disease. Many of the cases were, on enquiry, distinctly traceable to pre-existing cases in other households; school assemblage had also a not inconsiderable share in the spread of the disease; one instance is worthy of mention. A Sunday

School teacher was found to have been attending his duties while in a state of desquamation, and, further, a visit to this person's house led to a fatal case in another family. Another factor which was found to be operating in the spread of the disease was the free intercourse, among other susceptible persons, of children in a state of desquamation who had not been medically attended; seven of such instances were discovered by myself; two of these were reported as proper subjects of prosecution for wilful exposure, but the evidence was not considered sufficient to establish the facts of knowledge of the nature of the disease on the part of the responsible persons. Proceedings were taken against the medical attendant and also against the head of the family for failing to notify a case of scarlet fever. The first case was dismissed by the Magistrates, whereupon the second case was withdrawn.

Measles.

Measles prevailed during the latter half of the year to a much greater extent than scarlatina; but, as this disease is not included among those notified, it is not possible to supply the actual number, and it is also difficult to estimate it, but, assuming the mortality in this disease to be about two per cent. of cases, there must have been eleven hundred at fewest.

Diphtheria.

Seven cases of diphtheria have been notified, of which three ended fatally; one of the non-fatal cases was subsequently ascertained to be really a case of scarlatina. The earliest case occurred about the middle of March, at a lodging-house in Magdalene Street, where the family had their temporary home; the sanitary state of the house was found to be not altogether satisfactory but not

flagrantly bad; the patient had come a few days before the onset of the disease from a school at Leatherhead, Surrey, where diphtheria was ascertained to have extensively prevailed; there is, therefore, high probability that the disease had been contracted at the school. The second case occurred at the beginning of July, in Gloucester Street; here was found a most defective brick barrel drain, and the house generally in a bad sanitary condition. The third case occurred in the middle of July, in Gwydir Street, and ended fatally in four days after notification; serious sanitary defects were found also in this house. The fourth case, in August, is the one which turned out to be scarlatina; the fifth case occurred in the middle of August in New Street, the sanitary state of the house being exceptionally bad. The sixth case occurred six days later at another house in the same street, and the disease may, with much probability, have been caught from the preceding case, but no direct connection could be traced. The last case occurred at the end of December, in Bateman Street, and was removed to Addenbrooke's Hospital for the operation of tracheotomy, and died. In only two instances could infection with any probability be traced to a pre-existent case.

Typhoid Fever.

Typhoid Fever has been present throughout the year, except the month of October. Six cases were notified in the first quarter, five in the second, six in the third, and nine in the last quarter, making a total of twenty-six in twenty-four households; ten of the cases were admitted into Addenbrooke's Hospital. Three members of the University developed the disease immediately on their return to Cambridge after

vacation, in one of these infection could be distinctly traced to Edinburgh, four other cases were also imported:—from Southend, Stapleford, Stratford (Essex), and Chesterton (Cambs.), respectively; one case in Gloucester Place appeared to have been associated with an antecedent case in Gloucester Terrace, which in its turn may have been associated with one at Chesterton; but it is only fair to observe that the neighbourhood of these two streets has long been known as an unhealthy area. In ten other instances, more or less serious drainage defects were found. Pump water had been used in only one instance which occurred on December 24th; the succeeding long frost has prevented a sample of the water from being taken for analysis; the remaining cases present no special circumstances for remark. Four cases (all treated at their own homes) died of the disease.

Diarrhœa.

Infantile Diarrhœa has not largely prevailed during the year.

Summary of action taken to limit the spread of Infectious Disease.

Every house in the town in which a case of infectious disease has been notified has been visited and inquiries have been made as to all the circumstances which may have operated in respect of introduction or aggravation of the diseases, such as water supply, milk supply, defective drainage, subsoil pollution, school assemblage, etc.

Cholera.

Enquiry was also instituted in regard to a patient who was notified by the Port Sanitary Authority of Hull as having arrived from a cholera infected port, and having given Cambridge as an ultimate destination. As the person in question had not arrived at

the time of my visit, and was stated to have gone elsewhere, both the Port Sanitary Authority and the Medical Officer for the District to which the infected person had gone were forthwith informed of the circumstances.

Instances of defective drainage and impure water supply in cases of Typhoid Fever have been dealt with.

School Closure.

The following Public Elementary Schools have been closed, partly on account of Scarlatina, and partly on account of Measles: St. Peter's and St. Giles' Schools, Sturton Street Infants' School, New Street Mixed and Infants' School, Occupation Road School, King Street Girls'and Infants' School, Abbey Mixed and Infants' Schools, St. John's School, Park Street Infants' School, Catharine Street Girls' and Infants' Schools, and British Infants' School. The New Street Schools were closed for a fortnight, but the Managers opened the schools again at the end of a week, and on representation to the Sanitary Authority, the Managers were called upon to explain their neglect of the Order.

Isolation.

Ten of the cases of Typhoid Fever, one case of alleged Scarlet Fever, one case of Diphtheria, and two of Erysipelas, were removed to Addenbrooke's Hospital. Sixty-five cases of Scarlet Fever (sixty-one per cent. of those notified), and two cases of Diphtheria were admitted into the Borough Fever Hospital. In regard to the case of Small-pox, the lodging-house was thoroughly disinfected, the patient's clothing was all destroyed, and another suit was given him in exchange, and all the persons who were exposed to the chance of infection were traced as far as practicable, and examined and offered re-vaccination. Four

patients suffering from Scarlet Fever were removed into the Infectious Diseases' Hospital under the authority of a Magistrate's Order.

Disinfecting Oven.

The consideration of the question of more ample provision for disinfection, which had been commenced at the close of the year 1893, was continued in Committee on February 6th and April 3rd, 1894 respectively, when plans and estimate of cost (£962) were produced by the Borough Engineer, whereupon Mr. Councillor T. Hyde Hills, the Medical Officer of Health, and the Borough Engineer were asked to make a special report on the subject for communication to the Borough Council; the Council not being satisfied as to the exigency, it was decided to defer the consideration of the question for one year. In view of the ill success of the joint report, to satisfy the Council I have, since October 1st, instituted a system of observations on the work of the existing Ransom's Stove, whereby it appears that during the quarter ending December 31st, 1894, there had been fifty-two stovings on fifty-two separate days, each one occupying, according to the character of the charge (wet or dry, bulky or light) from six to nine hours ; it would therefore appear impossible to do more than one stoving in a working day, but in as much as the work for any particular case cannot, on many occasions, be commenced (from a variety of causes mentioned below) till late in the day, either the work must be carried into the night or postponed altogether till the day following. The causes which lead to the delay are :—

(1) The stove being already started earlier in the day for a previous case; this occurred nine times during the quarter.

(2) Communication, signifying that a particular household is ready for disinfection, being received too late in day.

(3) The request to remove patients to the Infectious Disease Hospital being received too late in the day; this has occurred three times during the quarter.

(4) The stove being required for (*a*) more than one disease at the same time, (*b*) the same disease from two or more households. These last two conditions have between them occurred twenty times during the quarter; it is obviously undesirable on the ground both of expediency and sentiment that goods infected by different diseases, or that the similarly infected goods of two distinct households should be placed together; with the present stove such mingling of goods must frequently happen if there is not to be unreasonable delay, and this bears most hardly on the poorer class of householders.

The above is a fair statement of the capabilities of the present stove during what may be termed a "moderate epidemic period," but it is obvious how much the strain would be increased during an epidemic of greater severity. It may be well here to remind the Authority that the Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890, imposes upon them the whole responsibility of disinfection. The following is a record of the stovings for the two years 1893—94:—

For Quarter Ended	No. of Stovings. 1893.	1894.
March 31 ...	39	44
June 30 ...	71	29
September 30 ...	76	69
December 31 ...	71	52
Totals	257	194

Tabular Indications.

The details of the cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year are set out in Table III., and the localities invaded are indicated on the accompanying plan of the town. The table immediately following furnishes an account in detail of the work of disinfection.

RECORD OF DISINFECTING, 1894.

No. of Articles from each Disease.

Scarlet F.	Small Pox.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid F.	Puerperal F.	Erysipelas
6618	221	116	674	17	86

Chicken Pox.	Tubercle.	Measles.
46	72	266

Total.
8,116.

No. of separate stovings 194.

ROOMS FUMIGATED.

After

Scarlet F.	Small Pox.	Typhoid F.	Diphtheria.	Puerperal F.
211	6	32	9	4

Tubercle.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Influenza.	Total.
3	2	29	4	300

Cabs fumigated after conveyance of infected persons..... 1

Library Books disinfected..... 21

No. of visits paid by Public Disinfector to infected houses during the year.. 1,194

Sanitary Supervision and inquiries as to conditions injurious to health, with the result.

Water Supply.

Representations by the Medical Officer on defective or polluted water supplies have been made in regard to houses: Union Street, "Eagle Hotel," Bene't Street, 44, Russell Street, 8 houses New Street, 2 houses Grafton Street, "Prince Regent," Regent Street, 74, Gwydir Street, "The Wrestler's, Newmarket Road, 4 and 5, Petersfield, and 10 houses Gloucester Place; in all except one instance a proper supply of tap water has been substituted for pumps.

Unhealthy Dwellings.

Under provisions of the "Housing of the Working Classes Act," 1890, the proceedings with regard to the obstructive buildings in Banks Court, Little St. Mary's Lane, have been advanced another stage during the year; the owner had, in order to obviate the necessity of arbitration, been offered £120 for the site. On his refusal an arbitrator has been appointed.

A representation has been made under the Act in regard to five houses, Mount Pleasant. After report by the Borough Surveyor and inspection by the Sanitary Sub-Committee, it was decided that a Closing Order should be obtained. The property has since been purchased by owners of adjacent property, rendering further proceedings under the Act unnecessary.

The Sub-Committee inspected four houses in King's Court, King Street, and reported that they had had an interview with the owner, who undertook to pull down one house in order to afford means of ventilating the others.

Admission to view an alleged unhealthy dwelling, Pound Hill, was refused in the first instance, but on the

intimation that a magistrate's order would be obtained for compulsory powers of entry the owner withdrew his objections.

A representation has been made with detailed report on Brown's Yard, Shamrock Passage and, adjoining property, Newmarket Road, under Sect. 5 of the same Act, recommending, in view of the difficulty of carrying out any simple means of sanitary improvements, re-construction as provided by the said clause, but after inspection of the property and report thereon by the Sub-Committee, and after hearing the opinion of the Borough Surveyor, it was decided to obtain a Closing Order. These premises have been repeatedly brought before the notice of the Sanitary Authority for years past.

Dilapidated premises at Blackmoor Head Yard have been referred to the Sub-Committee to inspect and report on, and the matter is still pending.

A report on the unsatisfactory sanitary condition of the "Rose and Crown" Public House, Pound Hill, and adjcining property, and also as to a slaughter-house on the premises was brought before the Sanitary Committee and was referred by them for the considera-tion of the Lease Committee ; on the recommendation of the latter the Council decided to determine the yearly tenancy in order to be in a position to repair the premises and to abolish the slaughterhouse.

The unsatisfactory state of the drainage of certain other Corporation property in Union Street has been reported to the Lease Committee by the Borough

Surveyor and myself, and the recommendations made have been carried into effect.

On complaint of one of the residents of Scroope Terrace as to the faulty state of the house drainage, a report was made to the Authority by the Medical Officer of Health, whereupon, in view of the drainage of all the houses in the terrace being joined into one common conduit, it was agreed that the Town Clerk be requested to report on the legal aspect of the case, and if necessary to take Counsel's opinion.

In June a Report was made by the Medical Officer of Health describing the filthy condition of a van in Suez Road, and calling the authority's attention to the facts that there were five others more or less established in the Romsey Town District (in one instance the wheels having been removed), and suggesting the adoption of bye-laws for the regulation of these structures. The Town Clerk was instructed to report on the legal position of these vans as dwelling houses.

Houses in Pound Hill, Guildhall Place, and Gloucester Place, respectively, and a cellar in Vicar's Buildings have been cleansed and fumigated on account of the filthy condition of the premises.

Sanitary Improvements etc.

Sanitary improvements have been effected either by diversion, relaying or ventilation of house drains, in consequence, in many instances, of the occurrence of Typhoid Fever or other Infectious Disease at the following places:—St. Andrew's Street, Regent Street, Trinity Place, Alms Houses, King Street, Market Street, "Eagle Tavern," Bene't Street, All Saints' Passage,

Fitzroy Street, Grafton Street, Jesus Lane, Northampton Street, Willow Walk, Malcolm Street, Bridge Street, Adam and Eve Row, Broad Lane, Queen Street, George Street, Rivar Place, Sleaford Street, South Street, St. Paul's Walk, York Street, Newmarket Road, Union Road, Sturton Street, Coldham's Lane, Terrrce Lane, Doric Street, Saxon Street, Gothic Street, Norfolk Terrace, New Street, Russell Street, Occupation Road, Cambridge Place, and Covent Garden.

Additional closet accommodation has been provided in connection with Nos. 16, 17, 18, and 19 Occupation Road and Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68, 73, 75, 77 and 79 New Street.

A number of the old brick and barrel drains have been removed in connection with 29 and 30, Russell Street, 4 and 4A, Union Road, 30 and 31, Occupation Road, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 17 and 18, Coronation Street, 14 to 23, Gothic Street, 24, St. Andrew's Street, Eagle Tavern, Bene't Street, 74 to 76, Regent Street, 1, Market Street, 5, All Saints' Passage, 13, Jesus Lane, 24, Sussex Street, five houses "Spotted Cow" yard, six houses Willow Place, two houses Willow Walk, and four houses Malcolm Street, and glazed pipe drains substituted in each instance.

New surface drains have been provided in connection with Nos. 11 to 25 Adam and Eve Row.

Numerous receptacles for the storage of manures have been constructed as required by the bye laws, and others, which were found in a dilapidated condition or not in accordance with the bye laws, have been effectively repaired or altered.

Sanitary supervision of places requiring regular inspections.

(1) Factory and Workshops, including Laundries and Bakehouses.

During the year fifty workshops have been examined, and the following is a summary of the defects observed and the remedies effected. In every instance the order of the Sanitary Authority was readily complied with.

Trade workshops.	No.	Defects found to exist.	Result of Action.
Bookbinders....	2	Insufficient closet accommodation .	New closet provided
Boot-Tree maker...	1	Dirty.....	Premises limewashed
Dressmakers....	3	Overcrowded.....	Number of workpeople reduced
Hat and Straw Bonnet maker...	1	Dirty.....	Premises limewashed
Milliner	1	Overcrowded and insufficient closet accommodation.	Extension of time requested
Printer.....	1	Dirty	Premises limewashed
Staymaker	1	Insufficient closet accommodation...	In hand
Tailor.....	1	Overcrowded	Remedied and extra ventilation provided
Tailors..... ..	6	Dirty.....	Premises limewashed
Tailors.....	2	Filthy closets.....	One done away with, one cleansed
Tailor	1	Insufficient ventilation	Extra ventilation provided
Upholsterers (Milling room)	1	Insufficient ventilation	Done away with
Upholsterer	1	Insufficient ventilation	In hand
Laundry	1	Dirty.....	Premises limewashed

I have reason to believe that the provisions of the Statute as to lists of outworkers is now generally complied with. Furthermore H.M. Inspectors of Factories, female and male, have paid a larger number of visits, and taken more active measures than usual.

Twenty-four bakehouses have been inspected by the Medical Officer of Health, in five of which sanitary defects were found, and these have been, or are, in the process of being remedied.

(2) Dairies and Cowsheds.

Application for licensing under the Order has been made in respect of premises in Newmarket-road, when, on the advice of the Medical Officer of Health, the permisson was refused, owing to unsuitability of premises. Eighteen milk purveyors have been placed upon the Register during the year. All dairies and cowsheds have been inspected according to regular periods, and cleansing, lime-washing, and new receptacles ordered in several instances, and duly obeyed.

(3) Canal Boats.

The boats plying during the year, which come under the operation of the Acts, number twenty-nine. The number of registered boats inspected during the year has been thirteen ; all of them, except one, had complied with the Regulations as to painting, cleansing, and re-lettering, and other matters required by the Acts, and the one in default has, on notice, since complied with the regulations. There have been no prosecutions during the year. There have been no women or children found on board any of the boats. No

case of infection has been notified or traced. The boats plying within this district belong generally to the Eastern Navigation Company: one boat has been registered during the year. The trade is chiefly in timber, corn, and gravel. Steam tug and horse power are the propelling agents used.

(4) Slaughterhouses, Knackers, and other Offensive Trades.

All the slaughterhouses have been regularly inspected every month, and, except in several few instances, minor structural defects have been discovered, and these have been immediately remedied on notice from the Inspectors.

No nuisances have occurred during the year with regard to keeping pigs contrary to the bye-laws.

Several smoke nuisances have been brought to the notice of the Sanitary Authority.

Food Inspection.

On February 22nd, a dead cow was removed to a knacker's yard and subsequently sent to a Cat's-meat vendor of Mile End Road, London.

On April 21st, fourteen pieces of meat were seized, and after examination by the Medical Officer of Health, were ordered by a Justice to be destroyed. Proceedings were subsequently taken against the owner, and a fine of £10 and £2 18s. costs inflicted.

On May 26th, a carcase of a sheep was seized, and after examination by the Medical Officer of Health, was ordered by a Justice to be destroyed. Proceedings were subsequently taken, and a fine of £2 and costs inflicted.

On May 31st, a quantity of vegetables were seized and destroyed.

On July 17th, 9 lbs. of Tomatoes, 86 Apricots, and 5 Oranges were seized and ordered to be destroyed in the same way. Proceedings were subsequently taken against the owner, and a fine of £2 and 8s. costs inflicted.

On November 23rd, an emaciated cow was removed after slaughter to a knacker's yard, and subsequently destroyed.

On December 29th, fifteen pieces of meat were seized, and after examination by the Medical Officer of Health, were ordered by a Justice to be destroyed, Proceedings were subsequently taken against the owner. and a fine of £5 and £2 2s. costs inflicted.

Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875.

Copy of the Reports of the public Analyst for the Borough of Cambridge upon the articles analysed by him under the above Act, for the year ending 31st December, 1894:—

Samples.	By whom submitted.	Result of Analysis.	Remarks.
3 Coffees	Inspector Taylor...	All were genuine.	
2 Milks..	Inspector Taylor...	Both samples adulterated, one with fifteen per cent. and the other with eighteen per cent. of water.	Summonses dismissed on account of legal informality in one case, and a plea of heavy rainfall in the other.
Milk	Inspector Taylor...	The sample was genuine.	Good quality.
Milk	Inspector Taylor...	The sample was genuine.	Good quality.

APPENDIX.

Report on the Infectious Disease Hospital by the Medical Superintendent.

Since the issue of my last report the completion of the main drainage of the district wherein the Hospital is situate, has rendered feasible a better system of excrement disposal than that which has been in operation at the Institution since its establishment; the necessary works are now in progress, and are expected to be complete in a few weeks.

My previously expressed opinion as to the hazardous character of the Hospital provision for the isolation of cases of Small pox, might, in view of the attention which has been recently called to the question of such provision in a memorandum of the Medical Officer of the Local Government Board, be reiterated; but an extract from the memorandum will express it better: it states, *inter alia*:—"Ever since the issue in 1882 of the report of the Royal Commission on Small-pox and Fever Hospitals great difficulty has arisen in the selection of sites for the reception of patients suffering from Small-pox. Small-pox hospitals have again and again served to disseminate that disease to neighbouring communities, and this, to use the words of the Royal Commission, 'in spite of precautions almost in excess of any that could have been anticipated.' There is, as yet, no evidence available to indicate at what distance from populations, whether aggregated in institutions or living in dwelling-houses, Small-pox hospitals may be established without risk

to persons who are susceptible of Small-pox infection ; but that distance is often a very considerable one. It may, however, be laid down, with a view of lessening the risk of infection, that a local authority should not contemplate the erection of a Small-pox hospital—

> "1st. On any site where it would have within a quarter of a mile of it as a centre either a hospital, whether for infectious diseases or not, or a workhouse, or any similar establishment, or a population of 150—200 persons.
>
> "2ndly. On any site where it would have within half-a-mile of it as a centre a population of 500—600 persons whether in one or more institutions or in dwelling-houses.

"It must also be understood that even where the above conditions are strictly fulfiled, there may be circumstances under which the erection of a small-pox hospital should not be contemplated. Cases in which there is any considerable collection of inhabitants just beyond the half-mile zone should always call for especial consideration."

Towards the end of the year the Matron resigned her appointment on obtaining another of similar character elsewhere, and her place has been efficiently filled by another.

In view of the protracted period of convalescence after scarlatina, and in order to avoid the needless expense of skilled nursing for such patients, a second probationer has been engaged; so that the nursing staff now consists of a Matron, two Nurses, and two Probationers ; minor changes have also been made in the subordinate staff of domestics.

The following table gives a summary of admissions and discharges during the year appearing in the Hospital books, and extracted for me by the Matron.

Patients remaining in Hospital on Dec. 31, 1893:	
Scarlet Fever	7
Typhoid Fever	1
Total ...	8
Patients admitted during the year:	
Scarlet Fever	65
Typhoid Fever	—
Small-Pox	1
Diphtheria	2
Total ...	68
Patients discharged during the year:	
Scarlet Fever	67
Typhoid Fever	—
Small-Pox	1
Diphtheria	1
Total ...	69
Died:	
Scarlatina	2
Typhoid Fever	1
Diphtheria	1
Total ...	4
Patients remaining in Hospital Dec. 31, 1894:	
Scarlet Fever	3
Total ...	3

Cambridge Urban Sanitary District.

TABLE I.

Table showing the Annual Birth and Death Rates, Death Rates of Children, and Proportion of Deaths in Public Institutions in a Thousand Deaths for the Year 1894 and 10 Years preceding.

In the Year.	Birth Rate per 1000 of the Population.	Corrected Dth. Rate per 1000 of the Population.	Deaths of Children under 1 yr. per 1000 of Registered Births.	Deaths of Children under 1 yr. per 1000 of Total Deaths.	Deaths of Children under 5 yr. per 1000 of Total Deaths.	Deaths in Pub. Institutions; per 1000 of Total Deaths.
1894	24·3	14·8	127*	197*	284*	187*
1884	26·4	15·7	139	224	444	154
1885	24·0	15·7	146	214	338	104
1886	26·8	18.4	157	210	331	207
1887	25·6	16·6	138	196	327	157
1888	24·4	14·5	122	195	303	148
1889	25·1	13·9	113	204	318	182
1890	22·5	16·0	143	191	313	187
1891	26·9	17·0	134	209	281	195
1892	25·2	17·4	153	210	259	142
1893	25·7	16·9	174	256	325	150
Average of 10 yrs. 1884-1893	25·2	16·2	141	210	323	162

* The values in these columns are expressed in round numbers; and in order to bring them into relation with those corresponding to them in the Registrar General's Reports are not corrected for Deaths of non-residents.

Area and Population of the District or Division to which this Return relates.

Area in Acres, 3,278.

Population (1891), 36,983.

TABLE II.

Report of the Sanitary Work Completed in the year 1894.

SANITARY DISTRICTS.	No. of Complaints received during the Year.	No. of Houses, Premises, etc. Inspected.	No. of Re-inspections of Houses, Premises, etc.	Results of Inspections.		House Drains.			Waterclosets. Majority hand flushed.			Dung Pits.		MISCELLANEOUS.										
				Orders issued for Sanitary Amendments of Houses and Premises.	Houses, Premises, &c., Cleansed, Repaired, Whitewashed, &c.	Repaired, Cleansed, Trapped, &c.	Ventilated.	Waste Pipes connected with Drains, &c., abolished.	Repaired, &c.	Supplied with Water.	New provided.	New provided.	Repaired, Covered, &c.	Unwholesome Houses reported.	Overcrowding.	Removal of Accumulations of Dung, Stagnant Water, Animal and other Refuse.	Animals removed, being improperly kept.	Regularly Inspected.						Legal Prod's: i. e. Summonses.	Samples of Water taken for Analysis.
																		Bakehouses.	Licensed Cowsheds. 50	Dairy and Milkshops, 63	Licensed Slaughter-h's. 32	Canal Boats Inspected.	Caravans Inspected.		
1	272	442	573	288	5	256	43	97	109	7	3	4	12	10	1	44	40	1	159	116	221	29	57	5	9
2	256	1210	612	269	3	253	8	109	102	..	8	6	12	6	..	60	19	23	208	228	165	..	69	1	5
TOTALS.	528	1652	1185	557	8	509	51	206	211	7	11	10	24	16	1	104	59	24	367	344	386	29	126	6	14

Table of Population, Births, and of New Cases of Infectious Sickness, coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health, during the year 1894, in the Urban Sanitary District of Cambridge; classified according to Diseases, Ages and Localities.

Names of Localities adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; Public Institutions being shown as separate localities.	Population at all ages. Census 1891.	Estimated population to middle of 1894.	Registered Births.	Aged under 5 or over 5	New Cases of Sickness in each Locality, coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health.													Number of such Cases Removed from their Homes in the Localities for Treatment in Isolation Hospital.											
									Fevers.												Fevers.								
					Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.	12.	13.	† Smallpox.	† Scarlatina.	† Diphtheria.	† Membranous Croup.	† Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerpsral.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Indefinite.	13.
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
Christ Church (St. Andrew the Less.)	8272			Under 5	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
				5 upwds.	2	40	—	—	—	10	1	—	—	—	13	—	—	1	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
St. Matthew's (St. Andrew the Less.)	6414	27047	772	Under 5	..	13	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
				5 upwds.	—	14	2	—	—	4	—	—	1	—	8	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
St. Paul's (St. Andrew the Less.)	11044			Under 5	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
				5 upwds.	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	7	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
St. Mary Great)	3274		34	Under 5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
				5 upwds.	—	6	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
St. Andrew (Great)	4108	11253	40	Under 5	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
				5 upwds.	—	11	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	11	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
St. Giles	3871		88	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
				5 upwds.	—	1	2	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Addenbrooke's Hospital				Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
				5 upwds.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Workhouse				Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
				5 upwds.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Totals	36983	38300	934	Under 5	..	32	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
				5 upwds.	2	74	5	—	—	24	2	—	2	—	35	—	—	1	58	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

The Infectious Diseases Notification Act, 1889, came into operation on the 11th February, 1890.

† Removed into Borough Infectious Disease Hospital, besides which ten cases of Typhoid Fever, one case of alleged Scarlet Fever, one case of Diphtheria, and two cases of Erysipelas were medically treated in Addenbrooke's Hospital.

The Borough Infectious Disease Hospital is situated in the Christ Church Sub-District of St. Andrew the Less.

Table of Deaths during the Year 1894, in the Urban Sanitary District of Cambridge; classified according to Diseases, Ages, and Localities.

Names of Localities adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; public institutions being shewn as separate localities (Columns for Population and Births are in Table B.) (a)	Mortality from all causes, at subjoined Ages. At All Ages. (b)	Under 1 Year. (c)	1 and under 5. (d)	5 and under 15. (e)	15 and under 25. (f)	25 and under 65. (g)	65 and upwards (h)	(i)	Smallpox. 1.	Scarlatina. 2.	Diphtheria. 3.	Membranous Croup. 4.	Fevers. Typhus. 5.	Enteric or Typhoid. 6.	Continued. 7.	Relapsing. 8.	Puerperal. 9.	Cholera. 10.	Erysipelas. 11.	Measles. 12.	Whooping Cough. 13.	Diarrhœa and Dysentery. 14.	Rheumatic Fever. 15.	Ague. 16.	Phthisis. 17.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Pleurisy. 18.	Heart Disease. 19.	Injuries. 20.	Cancer. 20a.	Influenza. 20b	All Other Diseases. 21.	TOTAL 22.
St. Andrew the Less — Christ Church	105	20	10	5	9	33	28	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	2	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	1	12	30
								5 upwds.	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	11	3	11	1	10	2	30	75
St. Matthew's	101	33	16	3	6	21	22	Under 5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	1	..	..	..	1	10	1	3	..	..	22	49
								5 upwds.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	7	5	8	1	8	1	20	52
St. Paul	152	40	19	3	4	45	41	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	8	4	..	..	1	7	1	1	..	..	31	59
								5 upwds.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	15	7	13	2	13	4	35	93
Workhouse	38	1	..	..	1	13	23	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
								5 upwds.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	4	6	1	3	—	15	37
Addenbrooke's Hospital ..	75	6	6	2	9	40	12	Under 5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	5	12
								5 upwds.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	4	8	8	9	1	26	63
St. Mary the Great	27	3	1	1	4	11	7	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4
								5 upwds.	—	—	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	3	4	2	3	—	9	23
St. Andrew the Great	52	2	..	3	2	25	20	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2
								5 upwds.	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	10	—	8	—	16	50
St. Giles	54	14	1	2	1	17	19	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	15
								5 upwds.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	7	8	1	5	—	12	39
Totals....	604	119	53	19	36	205	172	Under 5	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	15	11	..	..	4	28	3	6	..	1	81	172
								5 upwds.	—	2	2	—	—	4	—	—	1	—	1	4	2	1	2	—	60	39	68	16	59	8	163	432

The subjoined numbers have also to be taken into account in judging of the above records of mortality.

Death occurring outside the district among persons belonging thereto. County Asylum, Fulbourn	7	..	..	..	1	4	2	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
								5 upwds.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	4	7
Deaths occurring within the district among persons not belonging thereto. *Chiefly* Addenbrooke's Hospital	44	1	2	1	7	24	9	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
								5 upwds.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	6	4	6	—	17	41

TABLE V.

CAMBRIDGE URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT.

Table shewing the No. of Deaths from the principal Zymotic Diseases in the 10 years 1884 to 1893, and in the year 1894.

DISEASE.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	Annual Average of 10 years, 1884—1893.	Proportion of Deaths to 1000 Deaths in 10 years, 1884—1893.	Total Deaths in 1894.	Proportion of Deaths to 1000 Deaths in 1894.
Smallpox.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·1	0·16	—	—
Measles	2	5	13	1	12	—	7	—	—	—	4·0	6·4	25	44·0
Scarlet Fever.....	1	2	1	9	—	2	6	3	—	2	2·6	4·1	3	5·2
Diphtheria	1	—	20	30	10	7	3	1	4	4	8·0	12·8	3	5·2
Whooping Cough	1	24	15	10	13	13	39	21	2	9	14·7	23·5	17	30·0
Fever (Typhus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0·1	0·1	—	—
Fever (Enteric	3	4	6	4	4	5	7	12	9	10	6·4	10·2	4	7·0
Fever (Simple continued	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·0	0·0	—	—
Diarrhœa	29	13	31	27	11	8	24	22	17	60	24·2	38·7	12	21·1
TOTALS	38	48	86	81	50	35	86	59	32	86	60·1	95·96	64	112·5

SUMMARY OF TABLE VI.

	No. of Deaths.
I.—SPECIFIC FEBRILE, or ZYMOTIC DISEASES	
1. Miasmatic Disease	62
2. Diarrhœal ,,	12
3. Malarial ,,	—
4. Zoogenous ,,	—
5. Venereal ,,	5
6. Septic ,,	6
II.—PARASITIC DISEASES	1
III.—DIETIC DISEASES	3
IV.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES	154
V.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES	44
VI.—LOCAL DISEASES	
1. Diseases of Nervous System	47
2. Diseases of Organs of Special Sense	—
3. Diseases of Circulatory System	71
4. Diseases of Respiratory System	73
5. Diseases of Digestive System	41
Carried forward	519

	No. of Deaths.
Brought forward	519
VI.—LOCAL DISEASES—continued.	
6. Diseases of Lymphatic System	1
7. Diseases of Gland-like Organs of Uncertain Use	1
8. Diseases of Urinary System	18
9. Diseases of Reproductive System	—
(*a*) Diseases of Organs of Generation	2
(*b*) Diseases of Paturition	2
(*c*) Injuries during Delivery	
10. Diseases of Bones and Joints	1
11. Diseases of Integumentary System	2
VII.—VIOLENCE.	
1. Accident or Negligence	19
2. Homicide	—
3. Suicide	3
4. Execution	—
VIII.—ILL-DEFINED AND NOT SPECIFIED CAUSES	38
TOTAL	604

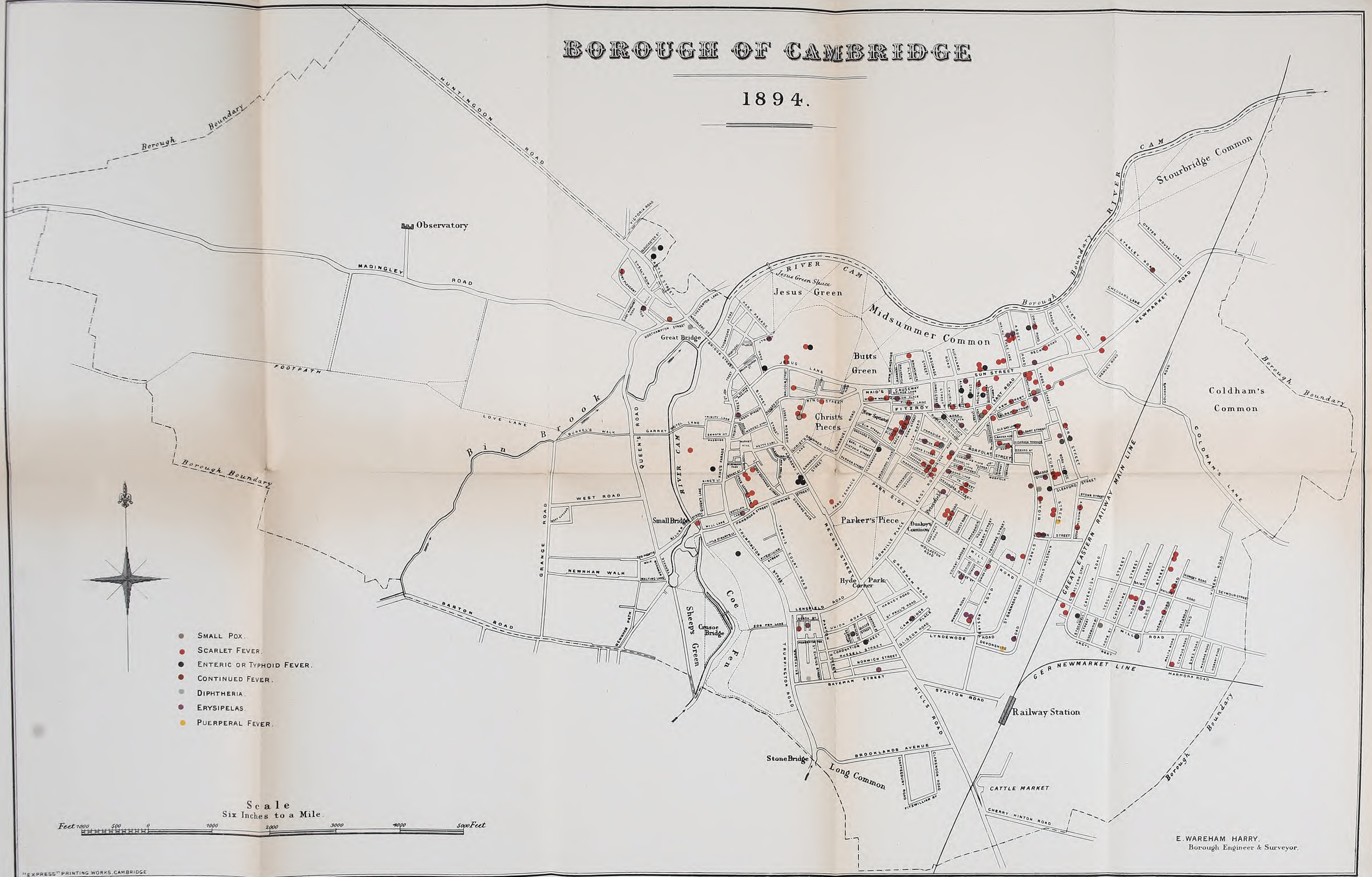
TABLE VI.—CAMBRIDGE URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT.

Deaths registered at several groups of ages from different causes during the year 1894.

Cause of Death.	AGES. 2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 and upwards.	Totals.
CLASSES.												
I. SPECIFIC FEBRILE, OR ZYMOTIC DISEASES	35	22	9	3	1	4	2	3	2	4	..	85
II. PARASITIC DISEASES.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
III. DIETIC DISEASES.	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	3
IV. CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.	6	7	2	19	18	18	21	36	21	5	1	154
V. DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	17	11	44
VI. LOCAL DISEASES.	32	22	6	14	10	24	25	29	48	39	8	257
VII. DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE.	5	1	1	..	4	2	..	3	4	2	..	22
VIII. DEATHS FROM ILL-DEFINED AND NOT SPECIFIC CAUSES	29	1	1	—	1	—	1	1	2	1	1	38
Totals	119	53	19	36	34	48	51	72	83	68	21	604
I.—Specific Febrile, or Zymotic Diseases												
1.—Miasmatic Diseases.												
Smallpox .. (Vaccinated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Smallpox .. (Unvaccinated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(No Statement	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	11	10	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25
Scarlet Fever	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Typhus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	9	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Diphtheria	—	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Simple Continued and Ill-defined Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	4
Other Miasmatic Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Influenza	—	1	—	—	—	2	2	1	1	2	—	9
2.—Diarrhœal Diseases.												
Simple Cholera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhœa, Dysentery	8	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	..	12
3.—Malarial Diseases.												
Remittent Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ague	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4.—Zoogenous Diseases.												
Cowpox and effects of Vaccination ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases (*e.g.*, Hydrophobia, Glanders, Splenic Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.—Venereal Diseases.												
Syphilis (Hereditary)	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5
Gonorrhœa, Stricture of Urethra ..	—	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.—Septic Diseases.												
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pyæmia, Septicæmia	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	4
Puerperal Fever	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
II.—Parasitic Diseases.												
Thrush, and other Vegetable Parasitic Diseases	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Worms, Hydatids, and other Animal Parasitic Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III.—Dietic Diseases.												
Want of Breast Milk, Starvation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scurvy	..	—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chronic Alcoholism	..	—	..	..	..	..	1	—	..	—	..	2
Delirium Tremens	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
IV.—Constitutional Diseases.												
Rheumatic Fever, Rheumatism of the Heart	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Rheumatism	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Gout	..	..	..	—	—	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Rickets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Cancer, Malignant Disease	1	..	..	..	..	4	5	26	17	6	1	59
Tabes Mesenterica	—	—	..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tubercular Meningitis, Hydrocephalus ..	2	4	..	1	—	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Phthisis	2	2	1	10	16	11	12	8	2	..	..	64
Other forms of Tuberculous Disease, Scrofula ..	1	1	—	4	1	—	1	1	..	..	..	9
Purpura, Hæmorrhagic Diathesis	—	..	..	..	..	1	1	—	..	..	..	2
Pernicious Anæmia, Chlorosis, Leucocythæmia	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	3
Glycosuria, Diabetes Mellitus	..	..	—	2	1	2	1	..	1	..	..	7
Other Constitutional Diseases	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..	..	—
Asthenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Icterus Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lupus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V.—Developmental Diseases.												
Premature Birth	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Atelectasis	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Congenital Malformations	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Old Age	—	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	17	11	..	33
Aortic Stenosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
VI.—Local Diseases.												
1.—Diseases of Nervous System.												
Cerebral Sclerosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Inflammation of Brain or Membranes ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Apoplexy, Softening of Brain, Hemipelgia, Brain Paralysis	—	—	1	1	1	1	6	6	10	6	2	34
Insanity, General Paralysis of the Insane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumours of the Brain	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Epilepsy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Convulsions	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Laryngisimus Stridulus (Spasm of Glottis) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dis. of Spinal Cord, Paraplegia, Paralysis Agitans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Other Diseases of the Brain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Diseases of Nervous System ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Myelitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tetanus	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
2.—Diseases of Organs of Special Sense.												
(*e.g.*, of Ear, Eye, Nose)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.—Diseases of Circulatory System.												
Pericarditis	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Acute Endocarditis	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Valvular Diseases of Heart	..	..	..	2	1	2	4	..	2	1	..	12
Other Diseases of Heart	1	1	..	1	2	4	4	8	12	14	1	48
Fatty Degeneration of the Heart	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aneurism	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	3
Embolism, Thrombosis	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other Diseases of Blood Vessels	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Angina Pectoris	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Syncope	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4.—Diseases of Respiratory System.												
Laryngitis												
Croup												
Œsophagismus, Tonsillaris												
Emphysema, Asthma												
Bronchitis												
Pneumonia		6	1	1	2			—	1	2		
Pleurisy					1				2			3
Other Diseases of Respiratory System ..	..	..	..	..	—	—	..	..	—	..	..	—
Empyemia	—	—	—	—	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Abscess of Lungs	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
5.—Diseases of Digestive System.												
Dentition	2	7	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Sore Throat, Quinsy (Tonsilitis)	—	—	..	..	..	..	..	2	—	..	..	2
Diseases of Stomach	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	—	4
Enteritis	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Obstructive Diseases of Intestine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
Gastric Ulcer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hernia (Strangulated)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Septic Peritonitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	1	1	..	2
Peritonitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ascites	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	5
Cirrhosis of Liver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jaundice and other Diseases of Liver ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	1	3	..	9
Other Diseases of Digestive System ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	4
Typhlitis	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Ulceration of the Duodenum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Intussusception	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rupture of Stomach	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fistula	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gastritis	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
6.—Diseases of Lymphatic System. (*e.g.*, of Lymphatics and of Spleen)	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
7.—Diseases of Gland-like Organs of uncertain use. (*e.g.*, Bronchocele, Addison's Disease), ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
8.—Diseases of Urinary System.												
Renal Calculus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nephritis	2	—	1	1	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	9
Recto-vesical Fistula	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bright's Disease, Albuminuria	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	3	..	..	7
Disease of Bladder or of Prostate ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
Other Diseases of the Urinary System ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rupture of Umbelical Cord	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stone in Bladder	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suspression of Urine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renal Abscess	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cystitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uræmia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9.—Diseases of Reproductive System.												
a. Organs of Generation.												
Male Organs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Female Organs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ovarian Tumour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fibrous Tumour of Uterus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
b. Accidents of Parturition.												
Abortion, Miscarriage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Climacteric Insanity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Convulsions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Placenta prævia, Flooding	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Injuries during Delivery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Accidents of Child Birth	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Craniotomy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
10.—Diseases of Bones and Joints.												
Caries, Necrosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Other Diseases of Bones and Joints ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
11.—Diseases of Integumentary System.												
Carbuncle, Phlegmon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Other Diseases of Integumentary System	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII.—Deaths from Violence.												
1.—Accident or Negligence.												
Concussion of Brain	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	4
Fractures and Contusions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gunshot Wounds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cut, Stab	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Burn, Scald	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poison	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Drowning	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Suffocation	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Otherwise	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	2	1	..	7
2.—Homicide.												
Manslaughter	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Murder	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.—Suicide.												
Burn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gunshot Wounds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cut, Stab	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Poison	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Drowning	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Hanging	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Crushed by Train	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Otherwise	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.—Execution.												
Hanging	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII.—Death from Ill-Defined and Not Specified Causes.												
Dropsy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Debility, Atrophy, Inanition	26	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	28
Mortification	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	4
Gangrene of Lungs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tumour	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Abscess	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hæmorrhage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sudden Death (cause not ascertained) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Causes not Specified or Ill-Defined ..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Defective Placental Circulation	1	—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Lead Poisoning	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

BOROUGH OF CAMBRIDGE

1894.



Scale
Six Inches to a Mile.

Feet 1000 500 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 Feet

E. WAREHAM HARRY,
Borough Engineer & Surveyor.

"EXPRESS" PRINTING WORKS, CAMBRIDGE